

The ventral division bears a tuft of long papillæ at the base of the upper bristles, and a single one near the inferior edge of the anterior border. None occur on the ventral margin. The ventral cirrus exhibits a process on the distal side of its base, with an enlargement beyond it, and the tip is jointed. The ventral bristles are translucent but somewhat stout, the stronger forms occurring superiorly, and only a few at the ventral border having slender shafts and longer tips. The tips of the upper series are comparatively short, and there is a peculiarly wide wing-like margin on each side of the central canaliculated region.

Compared with the anterior foot of the *Leanira* from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the dorsal fascicle of bristles is much shorter, and the papillæ at their base more numerous. The ventral bristles have somewhat shorter and stouter shafts and shorter tips, and the papillæ of the setigerous lobe are much longer. The ventral cirrus is shorter, less tapered, and has a process at its base, and generally an enlargement about its middle.

In this species the cuticle corresponds with that in *Leanira hystrixis*, being thickened ventrally, especially in the middle line, and comparatively dense all over. The form of the dorsal longitudinal muscles also agrees with the species mentioned. The ventral longitudinal muscles, on the other hand, are small and ovoid, the external superior fold passing more than half way inward. The nerve-area seems to be proportionally deeper than in *Leanira hystrixis*, and the hypoderm externally more distinctly differentiated. A neural canal exists on the inner (and inferior) side of each nerve. Externally, under the insertion of the oblique muscles, is an opaque region, which varies in appearance according to the line of section, just as the insertions of the oblique muscles appear to do. The proboscis corresponds in structure with the species above noted.

Eupholoë, M'Intosh.

Body elongated, somewhat truncated in front, and tapered posteriorly, the former end being covered with coarse, and the latter with fine, sand-grains. Elytra small, confined to the lateral regions, and furnished with peculiar processes, which, like the other parts of the scales, are covered with long cilia. A rudimentary branchia (?) on each foot. Dorsal bristles slender, with long spinous rows; ventral with a single, short, terminal process, beneath the hook of which is a minute spine.

Eupholoë philippinensis, n. sp. (Pl. XXII. figs. 6, 7; Pl. XXIV. fig. 7; Pl. XXV. fig. 10; Pl. XIII A. figs. 16, 17).

Habitat.—A single example was trawled at Station 201 (Basilan Strait, off Mindanao, one of the Philippines), October 26, 1874; lat. 7° 3' N., long. 121° 48' E.; depth, 82 to 102 fathoms; surface temperature, 83° 0; sea-bottom, stones and gravel.